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goes, is cleared of foreknowledge of Amy's death ; the improbability that any murder was committed is shown ; and it is evident that if there were a murder, the Earl of Leicester was not privy to it. There remain two inexplicable facts : Elizabeth herself spoke of "an attempt" in regard to Amy ; and no one knows how the unfortunate woman came to her death. So much is clear. For the rest Mr. Lang's reasoning is at times too tenuous, and particularly so in regard to a remark made by Cecil to the Spanish ambassador to the effect that "they were thinking of destroying Lord Robert's wife" and that she "was taking care not to be poisoned". Mr. Lang presumes that Cecil said this because he was told something of the sort by a Doctor Bayly. That Bayly knew anything is not certain. He was asked to prescribe for Amy Robsart, says an anonymous libel published twenty years later, and immediately inferred that his patient was to be poisoned. This is all, even if we credit the libel. Mr. Lang credits it, because Bayly didn't deny it. But there might be a score of reasons for not denying an assertion made concerning an event which had occurred twenty years earlier, and an assertion which imputed no guilt to Bayly. In any case, Bayly's not denying the libel does not, as Mr. Lang infers, establish its truth. But having proceeded thus far on the basis of an anonymous libel and of Froude's version of a Spanish despatch, Mr. Lang next guesses that Bayly "blabbed" to Cecil, for if not, how did Cecil happen to speak to the Spanish ambassador at this time about Amy's taking care not to be poisoned. Since such an idea was common property throughout the country-side, one might guess that Cecil picked it up without Bayly's assistance. Again, Lang's interpretation of the phrase "as all men said" (he quotes it later and incorrectly "as all men suppose") is probably mistaken. What "all men said" was that Amy was found murdered, not that the coroner's inquest had so declared. Nor is Lang justified in arguing, because Appleyard declared that the jury "had not yet given up their verdict", that such was the fact. The evidence leads one to believe that Appleyard was called to account for saying this when he knew the fact to be otherwise.

As always Mr. Lang writes easily and pleasantly, though in a loose and rather slovenly style ; he is not always accurate, and occasionally, as noted above, gives two versions for the same short sentence ; he is tiresomely repetitious, and cannot get through an essay without solemnly asserting of some one that "his doom was dight" ; and he uses scraps of French when English would convey the meaning quite as forcibly.

RALPH C. H. CATTERALL.

The Jesuits in Great Britain : an Historical Inquiry into their Political Influence. By WALTER WALSH, F. R. Hist. S. (London : George Routledge and Sons, Ltd. ; New York : E. P. Dutton and Company. 1903. Pp. xiii, 358.)

As one might expect from Mr. Walsh's interests and activities and from the character of his previous writings, the present work is decidedly

bellicose in tone. The author believes that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Jesuits were "the ringleaders in sedition and rebellion", that "If they could have had their way Protestantism would have been exterminated, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, not by fair controversial methods, but by crooked dealing, and, above all, by foreign soldiers." He declares that the British Empire is the chief center of Jesuit operations at the present moment and that "Every lover of Protestantism should realise more clearly than ever that the Jesuit Order is the great foe of our civil and religious liberty".

More than half the book is devoted to the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; then two short chapters are allotted to two episodes in the reign of her successor, James I., the Gunpowder Plot and the conversion of Anne of Denmark. While the writer throws some new light on the latter point, he tends to overestimate Anne's importance as a factor in ecclesiastical politics. From here a long stride brings us to the period of the second Charles. The death of Charles marks the end of anything like a consecutive narrative. The extremely readable sketch that follows of Ignatius Loyola and the foundation of the Jesuit order, professedly based on the works of Bonhours, Genelli, and Stewart Rose, might better have been used for an introductory chapter. The concluding pages describe the constitution of the Society of Jesus and present some interesting though fragmentary and miscellaneous information concerning its general influence through affiliated sodalities and congregations. The uneven proportions of the treatment are doubtless conditioned somewhat by the material available, and possibly by the author's opinion of the relative importance of the topics selected. Nevertheless, the history of the activity of the Jesuits in England in the last two centuries is practically untilled ground, and should have appealed more to Mr. Walsh's rather present-day interests.

As a contribution to the history of the subject, the book, in spite of its febrile temper, is of value. The author's acquaintance with the writings of the Jesuits, past and present, is remarkably wide ; he has likewise utilized the calendars of state papers and other original sources to good purpose. For the part of the field into which he goes most fully, namely, the plots of the Elizabethan period, his work well supplements the recent contributions of Father Taunton and Major Hume. He is careful in his references, and cites liberally from rare and not easily accessible sources, printing in full, for example, three letters (pp. 254-262) from Charles II., relating to that obscure person, James de la Cloche, his eldest son.

Apparently Mr. Walsh's manifest prejudices do not lead him to violate historic caution in gaging the value of material. He points out that the evidence for many of the later attempts to murder Queen Elizabeth comes from doubtful sources, and although he did not have the advantage of using Mr. Pollock's exhaustive study, *The Popish Plot*, his general conclusions are in substantial agreement with those generally accepted by English historians. Nevertheless, his reasoning from the facts, in some particular instances, is open to question, as in the case of

the alleged murder of Somerville in prison (p. 91), and the likelihood of Phelippes's interpolations of Babington's letter (pp. 120-121). Moreover, he certainly exaggerates the share of the Jesuits in sending the Armada (p. 139) and in the dismissal of Clarendon (p. 250), while any careful student of James I. and Charles II. would reject his hasty and sweeping characterizations of those monarchs (pp. 128, 185, 186, 218) as contrary to fact. Such head-lines as "Whitewashing Assassination" (p. 67), "Assassination 'by Poison or by Steel'" (p. 115), "Piety, Blood, and Murder" (p. 119) suggest sensational journalism, and will cause, not only scholars, but average readers to wag their heads. One wonders what is meant by "'Venerable' Saint" (p. 173), and whether beatification necessarily involves ultimate canonization (p. 199). Also it is somewhat of a shock to see Parkman called "the Canadian historian" (p. 329). One regrets to see a book not without historical merit disfigured by acrid displays of feeling, and queries whether the author would not have better served his purpose by letting the facts speak for themselves, and by omitting to lug in modern applications by the ears.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Parliamentary England: the Evolution of the Cabinet System. By

EDWARD JENKS, M.A., Reader in English Law in the University of Oxford. [Story of the Nations Series.] (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1903. Pp. xix, 441.)

IN this book Mr. Jenks has given us a history of all important parliamentary proceedings since the Restoration, together with such other portions of the history of England as are necessary to an understanding of these Parliamentary transactions. The first title is perhaps more appropriate than the second, for while the evolution of the cabinet system is carefully traced, quite as many pages are devoted to the legislation and administration of the past two centuries as to the development of the machinery of legislation and administration. Indeed, the most important criticism that can be made upon the book is that while the development of the cabinet system is prominent, there are, considering the subtitle, so many diversions that it is at times difficult to keep the thread of the narrative. This fault is in part remedied in the last chapter, which contains an admirable summary of the process of evolution. While there is nothing new in this work, a large number of facts in constitutional and political history are presented in orderly fashion, and the result is most readable.

Mr. Jenks considers (pp. 92-93) that the only absolutely essential features of the cabinet system are (1) that the cabinet should be composed mainly, if not wholly, of the actual occupants of great political offices; (2) that the supreme control of the national administration should be in the hands of the cabinet. Other features, such as the solidarity of the cabinet, its ability to command a majority in the House